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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
12 AT TACOMA

12 AMEL DALLUGE,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 ALVA MOSELEY, *et al.*,

16 Defendants.  
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Case No. 09-5623BHS/JRC

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO FILE PRIOR TO  
EXHAUSTION OF THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE GRIEVANCE  
SYSTEM, ORDERING PLAINTIFF TO  
FILE AN AMENDED COMPLAINT AND  
REMOVING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FROM THE  
CALENDAR

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20 This 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Civil Rights action has been referred to the undersigned  
21 Magistrate Judge pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §§ 636(b)(1)(A) and 636(b)(1)(B) and Local  
22 Magistrate Judges' Rules MJR 1, MJR 3, and MJR 4. Before the court are three motions filed by  
23 the plaintiff. In the first motion plaintiff asks that he be allowed to file this action prior to  
24 exhausting the prison grievance system (Dkt. # 9). In the second motion he asks for emergency  
25 injunctive relief (Dkt. # 10). In the last motion, which is in letter form, he states he was wrong in  
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1 stating he had not exhausted the grievance system and he asks for leave to file the grievance  
2 (Dkt. # 16).

### 3 DISCUSSION

4 The Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”) requires exhaustion of administrative  
5 remedies **prior** to filing a complaint in federal court. The relevant portion of the act states:  
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7 No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section  
8 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail,  
9 prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are  
10 available are exhausted.

42 U.S.C. § 1997e (a).

11 Here, plaintiff filed this action while incarcerated and the act applies to him. The United  
12 States Supreme Court determined that Congress enacted this legislation in order to reduce the  
13 quantity and improve the quality of prisoner suits. Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516 (2002). By  
14 mandating exhaustion, Congress enabled corrections officials to address prisoner complaints  
15 internally. Where exhaustion was once discretionary, it is now mandatory. “All ‘available’  
16 remedies must now be exhausted; those remedies need not meet federal standards, nor must they  
17 be ‘plain, speedy, and effective.’” Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516 (2002) (quoting Booth v.  
18 Churner, 532 U.S. 731, 739 (2001)). The Porter Court ruled that “§ 1997e (a)’s exhaustion  
19 requirement applies to all prisoners seeking redress for prison circumstances or occurrences.”  
20 Porter, 534 U.S. at 520.

22 Plaintiff’s attempt to exempt this action from the administrative review process is  
23 unacceptable. The court lacks the authority to waive exhaustion. The motion to file prior to  
24 exhaustion is DENIED.

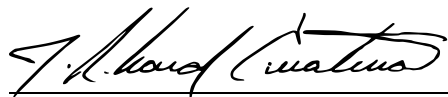
26 The most recent motion seems to suggest that the grievance process was complete when  
the action was filed (Dkt. # 16). Plaintiff has not placed a copy of the final grievance before the

1 court, so the court cannot verify when the grievance process was complete. The court now  
2 Orders plaintiff to file an amended complaint. The amended complaint will act as a complete  
3 substitute for the original. Plaintiff is directed to attach the copies of the paperwork showing he  
4 has exhausted the grievance process. The amended petition will be due on or before **March 5,**  
5 **2010.**

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7 On its own motion the court will continue plaintiff's motion for injunctive relief, (Dkt. #  
8 10). This motion may be re-noted by plaintiff after the amended complaint has been filed and  
9 the matter of exhaustion has been addressed.

10 The clerk is directed to send plaintiff a copy of this order, remove Dkt. # 9, 10, and 16  
11 from the court calendar, and note the **March 5, 2010**, due date on the court calendar.

12 DATED this 29<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2010.

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16 J. Richard Creatura  
17 United States Magistrate Judge  
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